A POLITICAL CONSPIRACY

A Deliberate Plan to Break Up Northern Manufactures and Reduce Prices of Northern Farm Products-Startling Revelations.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- Being desirous of ascertaining the purpose and expectations of the Democratic party on the tariff question, I came here to Washington to have, if possible, an inserview with the Southern promoters and leaders in this so-called tariff reform, of which the inspiration seemed to come from that quarter. I had heard that Speaker Carlisle had been the shief influence in directing the President, to the surprise of the whole country, in issuing his singular message of last December, and had followed up his success with Cleveland by appointing on the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives Mills, the two Breckinridges and the other Southern members of that committee, who have formulated the socalled Mills bill, and have forced it upon the country by the dominating power of party caucus, against the protest of the wisest and ablest men in the Democratic party.

In order to get at the secret purpose of the movers, I was obliged to resort to the strategem of being introduced as a Northern carpet-bagger now engaged in Southern cotton-planting (though I am. as you know, an Indiana farmer.) My interview was with a Southern member of the committee that, with closed doors, prepared the Milis bill. I give you below, as nearly as I can recall, the language of my questions and

his answers, to wit: Question-I come to you, Mr. M., for in-formation. I am, you might say, a beginner in cotton-planting and I must admit my experience thus far is not very encouraging. I want to learn from you how the South is to be benefited by returning to the old Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only. We consume com-paratively little imported manufactured goods or domestic Northern fabrics. Our chief staples are cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, etc. We can't raise horses, mules, corn, wheat, oats, hay and the other farm products of the Northwest. Being from the North I have made the attempt to do so, and failed; that is to say, I soon found it would not pay here. If I could not raise mules, corn and hogs, even enough for my own use, to advantage, then I could make something in raising cotton. Now my chief expense in raising cotton is not the wages of labor, they are cheaper than I used to pay in Indiana, and the clothing of my laborers, amounts to little, very little, in comparison. What they wear is mostly made in the South. Now, I don't see how I am to be benefited, or the Southern farmers benefited, by free trade, or a revenue tariff-why are you and your Southern collegues and the committee in Congress so anxious to take away the protecting duty on Eastern manufactures and close up Northern mills and factories, by importing foreign goods-made by foreign pauper labor? You injure them as it seems to me, and as we consume very little of what they make, you are not going to help us in the only way we can be helped-that is by enabling us to buy mules, horses, meal, bacon, etc., any cheaper than we do now. In fact, you tell these Northern farmers that under free trade they would pay less for their goods and get more for their farm products. As it strikes me, you are going to injure rather than benefit the South by adding to the cost of raising cotton, sugar, rice, etc. Please explain your plan and show me how it is

Answer-You are just the man I want to talk to. Of course, as you will see before I get through, this conversation is strictly confidential. First, you are right, perfectly right, in your main proposition, namely, that the cost of raising every pound of cotton, rice and sugar depends, more than anything else, upon the cost to us of horses, mules, bacon, meal, hay and Northern farm products, which, as you also justly say, we cannot raise to advantage in the South. I don't know how you manage in cottonplanting. In my district we either hire our tabor, paying in store orders for bacon, meal, etc.—that is, in what the laborer and his family live upon, or we rent him about four acres of fand, furnishing him a log shanty, a horse or mule with provender, and supplies of meal, pork. bacon, ham, etc., for the subsistence of himself and family during the planting season and until the crop is marketed. Now, as we agree that the cost of raising every pound of cotton, rice and sugar depends upon what we have to pay for the supplies named, then the question is, how are we going to lessen the price of these things! I answer, in the only way possible, that is, by lessening the demand, or increasing the supply, or both. Where is the principal demand for Western farm products? Is it for expert? No. Why do I say no? Because the government reports show that this country produces about five thousand million dollars in value of the product we in the South want, and that there is exported of this only about two hundred and sixty-five million dollars, or a little over five per cent. The balance is consumed at home and mostly by Northern mechanics and factory and mill employes. You know the manufactured production of the country amounts now to nearly or quite eight thousand million dollers in value yearly. These Northern workers get big wages and consume twice as much as the same numher of foreign laborers would. New THE PRINCIPAL MARKET-THE MARKET THAT FIXES THE PRICE-IS THE NORTHERN FABRIC MAKERS. NOW, HOW IS THE DEMAND TO BE LESSENED! MY ANSWER IS, BY LESSENING THE NUMBER OF CONSUMERS AT THE NORTH, AND BY INCREASING THE NUMBER OF THE PRODUCERS. Suppose we gradually reduce the tariff until, say, one-third more goods are imported and onethird less are made at the North, we turn 33 per

33 per cent. Is it clear to you now why we at the South are in favor of tariff-reform! Question-Do you mean to say that your real purpose is to reduce the market price of Western farm product by the change in the tariff! Have you not overlooked the fact that the North will increase its exports of cereals and provisions just in proportion to its increased importation of fabrics; in fact will pay for the importation by the exportation of cereals and provisions. Therefore, as I have aiready intimated, I don't see how we of the South are to be gainers thereby.

sent. of Northern consumers into Northern pro-

ducers of farm products; we shall thereby re-

duce the value of Western farm staples of every

kind, both grain and animal product, more than

Answer-That is a mistake on your part. First-There are now in England, Germany, Belgium, France and Italy millions of wholly pnemployed and partially employed mill and factory operatives who are eating and consuming now-who, as the labor statistics reported by the American consuls show, are not earning. even when fully employed, more than one-third the wages paid for similar labor in this country. Now these unemployed and partially employed European operatives can supply the proposed 33 per cent. increased importation of goods in this country, without very perceptibly increasing the demand for Western farm product, for as I sav they are living and eating now and their number would not be increased, though it is true they would consume, when fully employed, more than they do when idle a great part of the time for want of work; but the prinsipal difference would be that then they would earn their own living, while now they are partially supported by charity. But, second, Belgium, England, France, etc., can get their grain supply without coming to us. In 1886 we exported only fifty million dollars' of wheat. In a few years, with more intelligent farming in India, southern Russia, Egypt and South America, and the use of modern improved agricultural implements, which these countries are just begipping to use, and when England and Germany shall have opened up India and South America by railroads, as they are now rapidly doing. then these countries, where land is cheap and farm labor can be had at from \$1 to \$4 per month, will fully supply Europe with provisions. In these warm countries, as you know, farm laborers can subsist on one-fourth of what It costs in America.

Then these rich farmers in the West who now have their money in bank and ride to church in carriages and buggies, will begin to come down s peg or two, and we at the South will begin to prosper. Thus far they have taken every dollar we have earned. My dear fellow, take away what they call their home market and we shall dictate to them and not they to us, the price of A mule or a side of bacon.

Question—But how is your present bill—I

mean the Mills bill-going to effect this? Your tariff reduction is less than 10 per cent. Answer-Of course, it can't be done all at time, to a revenue tariff. I tell you confi-dentially it will be done. The Democratic

the South there would be no Democratic party. that is, available for political office. Now, you must see why it is for your interest, having come to live among us, to do what you can to aid us, instead of stirring up the negroes to vote, which would only injure us and heip our enemies. This canvass means business on the part of the South. We went to war because you would not let us have any grain and corn country where we could take our

slaves and raise our own hogs and mules. I bave heard my father say that if the protective tariff of 1828 had not been repealed the South would have seceded then. But what is most importantant, I have heard him say that after that repeal and the election of Van Buren, and the closing up of Northern mills and fac-tories, he bought mules at \$20, and corn-meal at 10 cents a bushel, and bacon at 2 cents a pound. These were good old times when we were the ones who rode in carriages. But come in again, and have further conversation on this subject. Now, Mr. Editor, I think I understand why the South wants a revenue tariff, as they call it,

but I think also that I understand why we farmers, whether Democrats or Republicans, want to protect our home market. INDIANA FARMER.

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

Story of Ontrage Against the Union Labor Party-Seven Whites Killed.

Reprinted from the National View, Washington, Greenback-Labor Organ, NEW YORK, Sept. 18 .- That the election in Arkansas on the 3d inst was attended with more or less disturbance was briefly noted in the telegraphic returns on the following day. The Union Labor party failed to carry the State, and but little was said about the means used by the Democrats to defeat it. A letter from R. B. Carl Lee, a prominent leader of the Union Labor party, and its principal candidate for Congress two years ago, contains a story of murder, outrage and fraud so startling that it is almost incredible. The letter was received in this city yesterday, and is as follows:

"ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sep. 14. "G. W. Pike, New York City:

"Dear Sir and Brother-I am just from Ar-kaneas. If the people of the United States only knew how we have been treated, Congress would wipe out the fraudulent State government in Arkansas and grant us a republican form of government as guaranteed by the federal Con-

"In Arkansas county they robbed us of the ballot-boxes at two townships, with over five hundred majority for us. In Union county, Governor Hughes armed the Democratic clubs with the State Winchesters. On the night before the election (Sunday) they paraded over the country and whipped over twenty colored men, some so badly that they had to keep their beds. On Monday they shot and killed seven white Union Labor men and wounded over twenty more, and at Eldorado, the county-seat, they took the poll-books away from the judges and burned them before the eyes of the people and then held a new election, at which no Union Labor man was permitted to vote. In Miller county the Democratic clubs were armed by Governor Hughes with the State arms, and they went to the strong Union Labor precincts and notified them that if they voted the Union Labor ticket they would kill them. In Woodruff county they added over 1,000 votes to the Democratic vote and defrauded us out of the election. In Crittenden county we had over 2,000 majority; this they cut down to less than 250. A delegation of white Wheelers immediately went to Little Rock of the English language have made many a and waited on Gevernor Hughes, giving him the facts, but he refused to take any action in the

"In Lee county we had over 2,300 majority. This they counted for our opponents. In Mississippi county they changed 500 votes in the same way. In St. Francis county, at Blackfish, they stacked their guns around the voting places and refused to let the Union Labor people vote. At another township they stuffed the ballot-boxes and refused to let our men vote, when one of our men fired on them with squirrel shot, slightly wounding four of them. This is the only act of violence we are accused of in the State. I am sorry for this one.

"In Jackson county they secretly swindled us out of over 1,000 votes. In Lincoln county they changed over 500 of our votes to them. In Howard county the same. In Lafayette county they stole over 400 votes from us by throwing them out. In Little River county they stole from 500 to 800 votes from us by counting us out. In Garland county about the same number the same way. In Saline county they stole over 400 votes from us by changing. In Lonoke county, Eaglis's home, they refused to count Williams township, that gave us 352 majority. In Pope county they changed 400 to 500 votes, perhaps more, from our own candidate to their candtdate. In Conway county they stole 700 or 800 in the same way. In Monroe county, at Pine Ridge, they forced the negroes to vote the Democratic ticket, saying, 'This is the ticket you have got to vote to-day.' In Pulaski county, the county in which Little Rock is situated, they stole nine ballot-boxes and refused to count two others -- a loss to us of 3,000 votes. Besides this they changed the votes in many of the other wards, so that they gave them instead of us a

"We undoubtedly carried the State and have been counted out. Our candidates are contesting, but I fear that we can do nothing but show to the world the fraud that has been committed in a legal way, because the same fraud that gave them the State also gave them the Legislature; and it has to be tried before that body. You the State was not entitled to collect a tax except for messages between points within the borders is not the Republicans that have been counted of the State, and accordingly reversed the judgout, but the Union Labor ticket. The Demo-England alone consumes over four hundred crats count everybody out that is opposed to million dollars of farm product. IN A WORD, them. They have armed the Democratic clubs and made military companies of them. No matter what our strength may be, we can never get it counted until the general government forces them to give us an honest election.

"Until then, the shotgun and Winchester rifle in the hands of Democratic clubs and backed by State officials (and they are backed by the United States government) rule in Arkansas, and not the people. Yours fraternally, "R. B. CARL LEE."

BASE-BALL.

New York Again Defeats St. Louis in the World's Championship Series.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22 .- In the world's championship game, to-day, Welch and Chamberlain were the pitchers. In the first three innings Welch sent five men to first on balls. He steadied down, however, beginning with the fourth, and the Browns did not make a base-hit during the remainder of the game. The Giants did not make a hit off Chamberlain in the first three innings, and only made two in the fourth and fifth, but beginning with the sixth they got his gauge, and singles and triples followed in rapid succession. The fielding of Richardson, the bitting of Ewing, and Latham's feat of scoring on a fly-out to Ewing were the only features.

ST. LOUIS.					NEW YORK.				
Latham, 3.1 Robins'n, 2.2	18 0 1	0 1	3 5	1 2	Tiernan, r1 Ewing, c2	1B 2 3	1 4	0 3	1 3
O'Neil, 11 C'misk'y, 1.1 McCarty, r.0 Herr, m0	0 2 0	10 0 2	0 2 0 1	2 1	Rich'd'n,21 Connor, 12 Ward, ss1 Slattery, m.0	1 1 0	3726	0 1 0	0000
White, ss0 Milligan, c.0 Ch'mb'rln,p0	0	5	1 3 6	0	O'Rourke, 12 Whitney, 3.1 Welch, p2	1 1	2	002	0
Totals 5 Score by in	-				Totals12	13	24	10	5

New York...... 0 0 0 1 0 3 3 5-19 Harned runs-St. Louis, 1: New York, 7. Two base hit-Ward. Three-base hits-Richardson, Connor, Robinson. Stolen bases—Richardson, Connor, Latham (2), McCarthy. First base on balls—Rich ardson, Latham, Robinson, O'Neil (2), Comiskey, Milligan. First base on errors-New York, 3, St. Louis, Struck out—Slattery, Whitney (2). Wild pitches
 Welch. 1; Chamberlain, 1. Time, 1:50. Umpires

-Gaffney and Kelly.

Another Official Thief. MINOT, Dak., Oct. 22 -Patrick H. McNamara postmaster and city tressurer of Minot, has fied to Canada. About a week ago Postoffice Inspector Wood arrived here and began an examination of McNamara's books. Before he had been at work an hour he came to the conclusion that McNmars was short in his accounts. As the examination proceeded the shortage ineressed. Before the inspector had completed his work McNamara fled across the international line. The tospector represents that Mc-Namara's shortage amounts to at least \$2,500 and perhaps more. As soon as it was known that McNamara had stolen from the governpace—that would alarm the North; but when | ment an expert was engaged to examine into | Ziegler, and several times expressed a desire to | of Fisk have not made much of a canvass in this we get control of the Senate by electing Thur- | the city's accounts. It is reasonably certain as presiding officer, we will take of another | that the city has been victimized to a greater plice in the next Congress, until we get back, in | extent than the government, although the exact amount cannot be learned until the expert | kill the Dutchman." Summer refused, but acdentially it will be done. The Democratic party means the South. We have 153 out of the 201 electoral votes Cleveland needs. He knows that, and that is why we compelled him to issue that, and that is why we compelled him to issue that message of last December. Why, but for ficiency to the government.

SOWDEN'S REVENGE.

A Peonsylvania Congressman Prevents Collection of Campaign Money by Democrats. special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22. - Some surprise was expressed during the last two or three days of the session of Congress at the persistency with which Congressman Sowden, of Allentown, Pa., resisted the proposition to give the employes of the House an extra month's pay. Mr. Sowden seemed to remain in his seat for the sole purpose of defeating this resolution, and he was successful. That he had more than an economic object was manifest to every one. It was not until to-day that the truth of the matter was learned. It seems that Mr. Sowden ascertained that there was an agreement between the Democratic employee of the House whereby, in the event of securing this additional allowance, each would contribute one-half a month's salary toward the Demoeratic campaign fund. Since the veto of the Allentown public building bill Mr. Sowden, although a Democrat, has had no particular love for Grover Cleveland, and he was not disposed to permit any scheme to go through the House, which he could prevent, which would be likely to aid the Democratic party to the extent of \$15,000 or \$20,000, which this would have done. The "fiscal agent" of the Democratic national committee, who expected to reap a rich harvest this morning, has been cursing Sowden all day. and he is probably receiving the same kind of left handed blessings from all the members of the national committee who knew of the ar-

The Iowa Prohibition Law Sustained. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 .-- The Supreme Court to-day decided the case of J. S. Kidd, plaintiff in error, vs. I. E. Pearson and S. J. Loughrau. Kidd is a distiller in Iowa, and the defendant in error brought suit against him for the manufacture of intoxicating liquor contrary to the State probibitory law, which forbids the manufacture or sale for other than mechanical, medicinal, culinary or sacramental purposes. Kidd avere that he was conducting a lawful business, inasmuch as he procured, year by year, a license from the county authorities, and iunsmuch as he sold no liquors within the borders of the State, but manufactured them solely for export. This point was proved in evidence, but the Iowa court found against him notwithstanding, holding that the prohibiting the manufacture or sale, except for the purposes pamed in the law, prohibited the manufacture for export as wel! as for sale within the borders of the State. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, the principal ground being Kidd's claim that the prohibitica of manufacture for export was in conflict with the prevision of the Constitution, which provides that Congress shall have exclusive jurisdiction on the subject of interstate commerce. The text of the decision, which is a very long and exhaustive one, is held for revision by Justice Lamar, who rendered it. In substance, however, it affirms the findings of the State court, holding that the right to prohibit a manu-facture of any kind within the borders of a State is a matter within the exclusive jurisdiction of

Laughing at Our Only Faulkner Again. Washington Special in Philadelphia Record.

"Judge" Faulkner is a queer old fellow, saddled on the Pension Office by Indiana influence, as chief of a division, whose curious perversions laugh in town. He is a great admirer of Senator Daniel Webster Voorhees. "Me and Dan" is his favorite theme. It is not as egotistical as it looks, for he really means "Dan and I." It is just his way. He always calls the clerks in his division "his hands." and the corridors of the office "corduroys." Not long ago he took his old friend Edgerton, of the Civil-service Commission, also a Hoosier, to task for sending so many Republicans to be clerks in the Pension Office. "But," said Edgerton, "we know nothing about their politics. You don't seem to understand, Faulkner, that civil-service reform demands that we should not." "No." said Faulkner. "I don't." "Well, now," said Edgerton, "the trouble is, you are not, with all your ability, sufficiently cultured to appreciate civil-service reform." "No," said Faulkner, a trifle nettled; "no, my early education was neglected. To be sure, I might have used my advantages better than some folks did theirs if I had had them. But, as it is, of course I can't stand up to a learned fellow like you. But I know one thing you don't know, and, as you know everything else, between us both we know it all." "What's that one thing that I don't know?" demanded Edgarton. "That you're a -- fool," said Faulkner, turning away with a wicked smile.

Chief-Justles Fuller's First Decision. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.-Chief-justice Fuller to-day delivered his first opinion in the Supreme Court of the United States. The case was that of the Western Union Telegraph Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, brought here on appeal from the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania. The commonwealth levied a tax on all telegrams passing over the company's lines within the State, this tax being imposed regardless of the fact that much of the business was not confined wholly to the State, but was to points in other States. The Supreme Court, to-day, held, through Chief-justice Fuller, that of the State, and accordingly reversed the judgment of the State court, with costs, and remanded the case to the lower court for further

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22,-John A. Gunn, of Bedford, special agent for the General Land Office, is here on business with the Interior Department. He will leave for Indiana on Wednes-

Mrs. M. E. McCullough, of Anderson, who has been for three weeks at Hagerstewn, Md., where her daughter Maud is attending the Hagerstown Seminary for Young Ladies, will leave for her home to-morrow.

Mornay D. Helm, formerly of Muncie, will go to Indiana this week to take part in the campaign for Harrison and Morton. For many years Mr. Helm was foreman of the Congressional Record, establishing that publication, and he made it a model document. He is one of the most popular union printers in the country. He enterd the union at Indianapolis about twenty

By direction of the Secretary of War, the muster into service of Samuel S. Crowe, as lieutenantcolonel of the Ninety-third Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Aug. 6, 1865, is, to correct and complete his record, amended to take effect March

Marriage licenses were to-day issued to P. G. Michener, of Connersville, and Mabille L. Fairchild; W. A. Sheldon, of Richmond, Ind., and Laura M. Harlow. Colonel McLean, First Deputy Commissioner

f Pensions, will leave for his home at Terre Haute on Thursday. Surgeon Stoner, of the Marine Hospital Bureau, has returned to the city from Evansville, where he went to assist in the location of the marine hospital which General Hovey se-

cured by an act of Congress. This evening's Star says: "Mrs. Dimmick, of this city, who has been spending the summer and autumn with her aunt, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, in Indianapolie, is now in New York city, and will sail on Wednesday for Europe. Mrs. Lord and Mrs. Lieut. Parker are in New York with Mrs. Dimmick, and will see her sail. She will have Mrs. John A. Logan and the Misses Pullman for companions on the voyage." Private Osele Klinger, of the army, stationed

here, left this evening for his home at Winchester, where he goes to vote for Harrison and Eb Henderson returned to-day from Indianapolis, to relieve Commissioner Miller, who goes into West Virginia to do campaign work. Henderson will return to Indiana next week, to

remain till election. Robt. McKahan, of the Pension Bureau, will go to his home at Anderson on Thursday. John Frets, of Auburn, DeKalb county, was to-day admitted to practice before the Interior Department.

Murdered by a Boy.

Fr. Ripley, Minn., Oct. 22 .- The community was greatly shocked, last night, by the discovery that a cold-blooded murder had been committed within three miles of the village. The victim was a German named Ziegler, living alone on the opposite side of the river. Frank Reynolds, a sixteen-year old boy, has bad a grudge against kill him. On Oct. 2 young Reynolds and another | State. None of the tent and caravan business boy, his cousin, John Sumper, were together, and Reynolds proposed that they "go down and companied his cousin to the river bank, opposite Ziegler's house, where they saw him in a boat. "Come over here," shouted Reynolds. Fisk and his friends knew from the start and one of the male sex is not allowed there, and one of the male sex is not allowed to wear bouncts in that his party had no chance of keeping up the across, and when near the shore, the boy raised record in this State. The Republican Legis-

his Winchester, and with the words, "I'm going to kill the Dutchman," fired, killing Ziegler instantly. Summer said nothing about what had happened until a few days ago, as Reynolds had threatened to kill him if he told. Finally he told his aunt what had occurred. She informed her husband, who immediately notified the authorities, who are now searching for young Reynolds. Ziegler's body is supposed to have fallen into the river, as it has not yet been

OBITUARY. .

Rev. Pardee Butier, Who Was Once Persecuted for His Anti-Slavery Opinions. Atchison, Kan., Oct. 22.-The Rev. Pardee Butler, for many years a resident of this place, died here yesterday.

He came to Atchison as a Christian minister from England in 1855. Soon after his arrival a public meeting was held, at which it was decided that a man named Kelly should leave the town because of his pronounced free State views. The Rev. Butler declined to sign the petition which was passed around, whereupon he was seized, placed on a raft, composed of two logs, and with a loaf of bread for sustenance, set affoat on the Missouri river. He was rescued at Port Huron, after a perilous ride, and returned to his home, where he hved until his death. He was a bold and fearless man, and soon earned the respect of those who had persecuted him. Other Deaths.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 22.—Gen. James Craig died suddenly, last night, of cancer of the neck, aged seventy-four. He was one of the most prominent men in Missouri. He sat in Congress with Thomas A. Hendricks, before the war; commanded the Union forces at St. Joseph, during the rebellion; was circuit attorney of the Platte purchase, comprising all northwest Missouri; was first president of the Hannibal & St. Joe railway, the first line built across the State; the first comptroller of St. Joe, and had occupied numerous other places of honor and trust. He was a leading Democratic politician.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 22.-Judge Britton A. Hill, one of the oldest and most prominent of St. Louis citizens, died yesterday, aged seventy-two. He was a personal friend of President Lincoln during the war, and his theory of a new scheme of finance, based upon legal-tender notes, was adopted in 1861. He was author of a number of works on political economy.

MATTOON, Ill., Oct. 22 .- Mrs. Harrington died in this city, last evening, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Dennis Sullivan, aged

A SOUTHERN RACE OUTRAGE.

The Story of an Assault Told by a Newspaper for Colored People.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 22 .- The Plainspeaker, the only colored newspaper published in this State, in its last issue contains the fol-

"Very recently Miss Dora Lukein, of Water-

boro, S. C., a pious, intelligent, industrious and well-dressed colored lady, accidently brushed up against a Miss ____, of Savannah, Ga., on the street. The latter, on reaching her stopping-place mentioned the fact of having been brushed against by this colored lady. A gallant, Mr. Lucas, became incensed at the revolver and a buggy whip ascertained on what night the young colored lady would attend church. He placed himself on the road between the church and the young lady's home. At her approach, accompanied by her step-father, he presented a pistol and bade the step-father to approach at the peril of his life, while with the whip the chivalric knight of the whip flogged the young lady until her dress was in tatters. Her screams brought a crowd of unarmed colored men from the church to the scene of castigation. When they would have interfered in behalf of the helpless woman they were confronted by an armed band of white men ready to defend their hero of the whip." In its editorial comment the Plainspeaker says: "White men of Carolina, you are teaching docile imitators dangerous lessons. Should you not desist from such conduct it is to be feared that your deeds will be visited upon you with tenfold greater severity. Have laws no

that they should be greatly ignored as they are, at times, by reckless sons of aristocracy?" PROSPECTS IN NEW JERSEY.

dignity and courts no majesty in South Carolina

Signs Indicate That the Republicans Will

Win-Changes All One Way.

The Republicans expect to carry New Jersey. Their expectation grows every day. There must be some unexpected and almost impossible change in the tide during the next week to prevent Republican success. Your correspondent has studied the situation carefully for a month. He has not only learned what the Democratic and Republican State committees know, but he has gone over the field impartially himself. His unprejudiced opinion, based solely on the indi-cations, is that the Republicans ought to have from 1,500 to 3,000 plurality. It is hard to see how it can fall below 1,500. It is easy to see how it can go beyond 3,000. There is a vestpocket vote that is hard to compute. As stated in a previous letter, there is every reason to believe that the changes from Cleveland to Harrison are many. This is especially true among business men, among the notters of Trenton and the silk weavers of Paterson. Just how large or how small that vote may be it is hard to estimate. One thing is certain: The best microscope in the world could not find a change the other way. The magwamps stay mugwumps in a good many instances, but some of them have returned to the fold. There are no new mugwumps. In other words, the changes are

practically all one way. If there are Republic-

an defections they are kept so well under cover

that no one has discovered them.

This is the outlook with the election day not far off. There are some things to be feared, of course. The State is paturally Democratic. The farming population has always been Democratic. Jersey City, like New York, is a sure bed of Democracy. Its slums can always be relied on to roll up a great vote for Democratic candidates. One ward alone, in Jersey City, known as the "Horseshoe district," has elected Congressmen and Governors repeatedly. The returns are held back until it is known what is wanted. Then the Horseshoe sends in its vote. Hancock carried New Jersey in 1880 by means of the tremendous Democratic majority returned by this district three days after the election. The Democratic leaders are crafty. Senator McPherson, the party leader, is shrewd and sagacious. He has not taken hold of the campaign as yet. It is getting pretty late, but he has a way of coming in on the homestretch that is to be feared. Still, despite all this, it is hard to see how the State can go for Cleveland. The "Horseshoe district" has lost some of its grip. For the first time in its history a Republican banner floats across its leading thoroughfare. The new aunset law compels the returns to be made during the twenty-four hours following the close of the polls. Some of the old workers who are workmen in the factories are Republicans this year. They propose to see as much fair play as is possible.

There are seven congressional districts in the State. They have been carefully polled by your correspondent. All the various elements have been considered in the computation. The esti-

have residently refer to	Republican Maj.	Democrati Maj.
First district	4.500	
Second district		
Third district		1,000
Fourth district	** *****	3,000
Fifth district	2,500	
Sixth district	1,500	******
Seventh district		4,500
Totals	11,000	8,500
This estimate, which	gives the od	ds whereve

there are any, to the Democrats, shows a plurality in the State of 2,500. This is more liable to be 500 too little than 500 too much. But it is probably not far out of the way in the light of the situation at present. Even should the plurality be only 1,500, it would be a great Repub-lican victory. For it would be the first time since Ulysses S. Grant defeated Horace Greeley that New Jersey has gone Republican in a presdential year, and the second time since the Republican party came into existence.

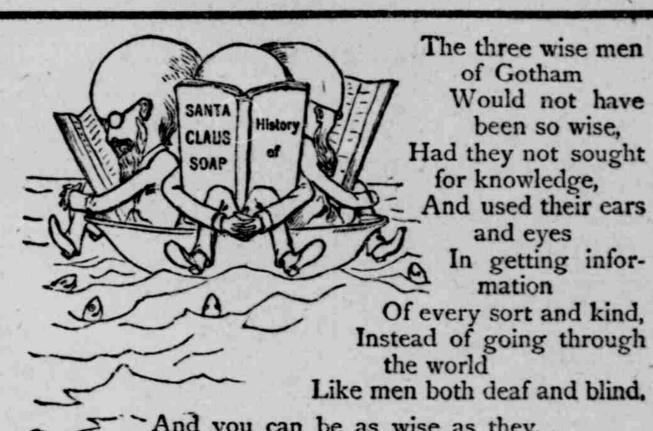
FISK IN NEW JERSEY.

He and His Followers Have Not Made the Fight That Was Expected. Trenton, N. J., Special.

With the election only two weeks off, the situation in New Jersey looks brighter than ever for the Republicans. All the old elements of, strength still exist; others have appeared within a fortnight. The bottom has practically fallen out of the Prohibition campaign. The followers as been tried here. Indeed, the Probibition leaders have made less effort in New Jersey than in any of the doubtful States. Your correspondent gets from good authority, inside the

Food for Reflection

Some time since the scientific heads of the Great Universities of the country took up the subject of baking powders, subjecting every brand on the American market to a chemical inquisition that nothing known to the adulterator's art could possibly escape. A feature of their findings, a feature that has food for reflection in it, is that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder was found to be free from all adulterants. The most perfect made.

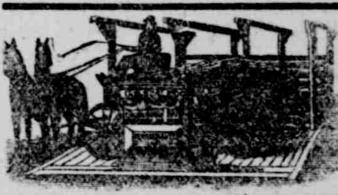


And you can be as wise as they, If you but choose to buy
The Soap that's called the Santa Claus—

Its good effects to try.
Because 'twill help you through your work At such a rapid rate,

That you'll have time to master all you care to undertake. All Grocers sell SANTA CLAUS SOAP. Made by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO

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Wecarry in stock all sizes, operate four pipe machines, and cut and thread any size, from 's inch to 12 nehes in diameter. FULL LINE DRILLERS' SUPPLIES. Our stock covers the whole range of GAS, STEAM and WATER goods, and our establishment is the acknowledged headquarters.

Tubing, Casing and Pipe, Cordage, Rig Irons, Drilling Tools, Brass Goods, Malleable, Galvanized and Cast-Iron Fittings. Complete line of House-Fittings for Natural Gas.

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EDRYCE'S EDRES TO Ask Your Grocer for it. THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS

lature of last winter gave the temperance element just what it desired. It passed a bill that gives every county an opportunity to declare by ballot whether it wishes liquor sold within its boundaries. The moment that measure was passed over the veto of the Democratic Governor hundreds of Prohibitionists went over to the Republican ranks.

Of course, there were many predigals among the number. They went from the Republican party in '83 and '84, and lost the State to Blaine. Their vote alone is sufficient to turn the tide this year. But there were a great many Democrats in this number also. There are three strong Democratic-Probibition counties in the State. The exit from Democracy to Probibition was slow. It was a severe change. But it was sure when finally accomplished. Consequently, it was not hard to go from Prohibition to Republicanism. That's just what has happened in the counties where Democratic Probibitionists abound. Unless all signs fail, the Democrats of the country will awaken to a terrible surprise on Nov. 7. so far as New Jersey is concerned. The Democratic State committee is banking on a big Prohibition vote.

If General Fisk receives 5,000 votes he will be lucky. But 5,000 votes for Fisk will not give the State to Cleveland. When Fisk got 20,000 votes the Democratic candidate for Governor had a plurality of only 8,000. Cut Fisk's vote down one-half, and add it to Harrison's column. and the latter's majority in New Jersey is insured. Cut it down three-fourths and Har rison will have the largest plurality any presidential nominee has received since Grant's vote in 1872. It is bard to see, in the light of the Prohibition tumble, how New Jersey can be kept out of the Harrison column next

A Cooter Egg in Pickle.

Sylvania (Ga.) Telephone, About two weeks ago, Mr. J. C. Overstreet's little son, Barrett, went out in his garden and dug up a few artichokes to make some pickles on his own account, being very fond of that particular article, and, in digging them, he dug up an egg of a terrapin, or cooter, which had been deposited there by one of that species of animal nature. Without discovering the fact, he washed off the egg and put it in a jar of vinegar. along with the artichokes. About a week after he concluded to sample his pickles, and one night went and took out an artichoke, as he thought; but, finding it soft, he was somewhat puzzled, and, in handling, dropped it to the floor, bursting it open and disclosing, to his astonishment, a live and kicking little cooter. He was sorely puzzled to know by what process of evolution an artichoke was transformed to cooter. The chemical action of the vinegar had dissolved the shell on the egg, leaving the skinlike lining as the only covering to the little cooter. This may sound like a romance, but it is vouched for by Mr. J. C. Overstreet, than whom there is no more reliable gentleman to be

Where Soldiers Awe the Machers. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A theatrical manager writing from M video says: "The girls are the loveliest I ever saw. There is one part of the house where they only allow ladies. This is the 'eazuela.' It is the circle just below the gallery, or 'paraiso,'

charge \$6 for these seats. The back rows are for the admission tickets to the cazuela, and for these we get \$1.50. At about 5 o'clock the young ladies commence congregating at the door, and there they stand until 7 o'clock, and keep up such a clatter and row that the police often compel us to open the doors and let them in at

"You should see the scramble. They are worse than men or boys. They take the seats back of the front row, and those who are lucky get a seat, while the unfortuate damsels are compelled to stand up. This place will hold about 800 women, and it is a beautiful sight to look up at them in all the colors of the rainbow -beautiful brunettes, all bedecked in diamonds. At the close of the performance a platoon of soldiers-fifty men-forms on each side of the door at the exit to the streets and keeps the crowd back, so that the young ladies can depart in peace, and as they go they are met by their brothers or fathers or some escort to see them

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Movements of the Structure and the Methods by Which They Are Noted.

Great care is taken to note the movements of the Washington menument, for it does move. The law of contraction and expansion of material by heat and cold operates here as well as elsewhere. When the sun shines full on the eastern face in the morning the stones on that side expand and throw the shaft slightly to the west. Then the sun goes around to the south and the apex of the monument makes a corresponding swing to the north. As the orb creeps about the sky to its final setting in the evening, the glittering point on top of the monument makes a contra-movement around half a circle, gradually settling back to its normal position after the rays of the sun have lost their power. This movement has never been calculated, but is undoubtedly very slight. The wind, too, has an effect upon the structure. From the center of gravity of the shaft, located 174 feet and 10 nches from the floor, is a cross-beam from which is suspended a fine steel wire, protected by a galvanized iron tube about four nches in diameter. This hangs to the floor at the northwest corner of the elevator well. At the bottom is a plumb bob weighing twenty-five pounds, suspended by means of the wire, and hanging in water. An iron cylinder protects the instrument from injury, and a little ron house about four feet high, keeps off the draught. Through the cylinder is a telescopic eyepiece, in one end of which are two vertical wires about one-quarter of an inch apart. When a candle is held at an opening in the side of the box and the eye is applied to the outside end of the tube, the plumb line can be seen-a fine line between the vertical marks. Any movement in the shaft is recorded by a corresponding movement in the line. When the structure is at rest, and in its normal position, the line hangs still, midway between the others, but when the shaft is disturbed by the action of the wind it sways back and forth like the pendulum of a clock, always coming to rest in the center. This is observed every day, and if the custodian should ever notice the line hanging still at any point outside of the two cross lines he will then know that the monument has been permanently